VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1019222

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOURAV UPPAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

LUDHIANA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

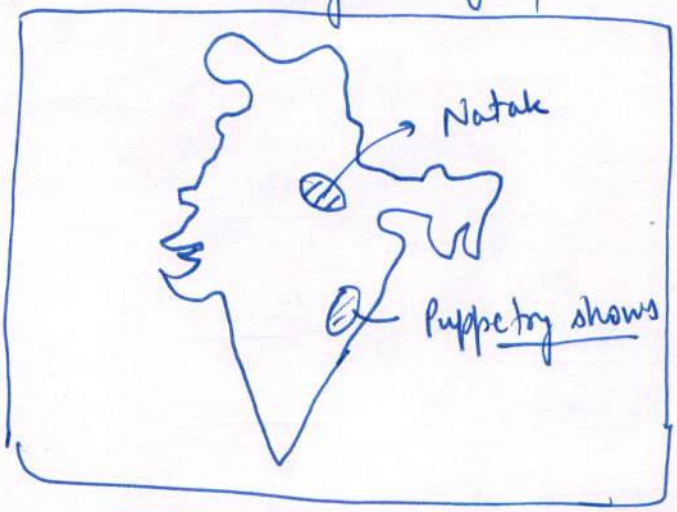
1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The theatre art form of India reflects the traditions of Indian society as well as various forward looking ideas.

Traditional theatre forms
- → Grown from within the society
- → Organic in nature
- → Long history of sustenance



Traditional theatre form → reflecting ideals and emotions of society

1.) Expresses the prevalent social currents in the society (eg) caste equations

2.) Provides window to the situation of vulnerable

sections in the society

3) Reflects the moral values of the society
(eg) Natak against dowry system

4) Reflects the reactions on various national issues highlighting people's views

Traditional theatre form → reflecting Individual's role in community

1) They highlight the role of each unit to ensure social cohesion.

2) They expound the ideals that Individuals should follow (eg) Ram Lila exhibiting ideal values for man

3) The responsibility of each individual towards performing duties to ensure community's, nation's interest.

Thus, the traditional theatre forms ~~[illegible]~~ are a lens to look at the Indian society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Mauryan architecture exhibited the various different forms of styles, innovations, expression of religious ideals in the form of stupas.

Sanchi stupa is one of the landmark construction of Mauryas in Madhya Pradesh (present day)

Historical importance of Sanchi stupa

Fig. 1 Stupa

1.) It marked the arrival of new forms of architecture

2.) Expounding of Buddhist ideals, ideas through architecture.

3.) Shift from the prevalent forms of architecture.

Architectural importance

1.) The level of finesse was remarkable.

2) Incorporated various elements that were borrowed from other regions such as Persia

3) Gave a direction for the evolution of the future architecture → (eg) In Post-Mauryan times

Sanchi Stupa → Inspiring future architecture

1) Use of construction techniques. (eg) Bharhut Stupa

2) Expression of Buddhist folk motifs and art through stupas.

3) Addition of decorated gateways – Toranas etc to future stupas. (eg) Amravati stupa

Thus, Sanchi stupa is a watershed in architecture evolution in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh's arrival on the national scene left an indelible mark on the freedom struggle and revolutionary activity.

Impact on revolutionary ideology

1.) Incorporation of socialist ideas in the revolutionary ideology (eg) Hindustan Republican Association → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

2.) Incorporation of the values of equality, justice and a futuristic outlook in revolutionary ideology.

Impact on the goals of revolution

1.) The goal was now to make the deaf ears hear through various means

(eg) Central Assembling Bomb.

2) Adherence to the humanistic ideals, demanding reforms. (eg) Prison reforms during jail time.

3) Lay the foundation for the independence of the country.

His impact on forms of struggle

1.) Used various means such as throwing bomb, shooting sanders.

2) Used press to expound the revolutionary ideas

3) Used courts as forum for revolutionary ideology (eg) Court hearings

Bhagat Singh, a young 23 year old carried out various activities and contributed immensely to freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During the 1860s, Japan underwent various changes in the political, economic sphere that is known as Meiji restoration

Meiji restoration
- → Power to king from sogunate
- → stability of polity
- → Change in the bureaucratic structure

Factors leading to meiji restoration

1.) The need for industrialisation of the economy
2.) To compete with the various global powers such as USA, Britain
3.) To improve upon the prevalent social ills in the Japanese society.
4.) To build efficient military for pursuit of national interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan

1.) Led to the Industrial Revolution in Japan

2) Led Japan to being an emerging power in trade, military despite having fewer resources.

3.) Laid the foundation for the modern Japanese state

4.) Led Japan to various invasions (eg Manchuria

Thus, the Meiji Era or restoration was a move that impacted not only Japan but also the world.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation refers to the community of people having shared culture, ethnicities within a defined social boundaries.

Characteristics of nation
- Shared beliefs (eg) Religion
- Have a common history (eg) ethnicity similar
- Have similar aspirations (eg) Demand for autonomy.

Basis of India as a nation

1) Long history of freedom struggle uniting the country

2) Inherent values of tolerance, compassion across the country.

3) Shared aspirations for the goal of country (eg) 'Viksit Bharat'

4) United by common set of rules, ideals enshrined in the constitution

5.) Prevalent similar religious, cultural beliefs
(eg) Char Dham Yatra

However, not entirely a nation as
- Different ethnicities present
- Different languages spoken
- Different demands of regions

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

1) Cleavages in the society (eg) Ethnic conflicts due to ethno-nationalism

2) 'Sons of soil' theory leading to regional assertions (eg) Maharashtra

3.) Demands of secession across regions (eg) Khalistan movement

Indian nationhood is characterised by salient features of society and is a unitary force.

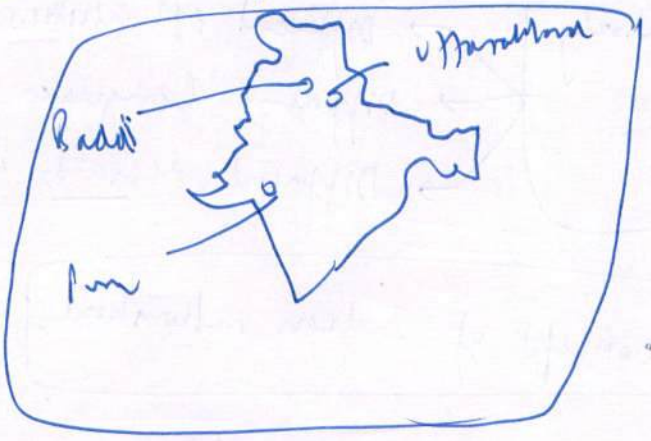
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The pharmaceutical industry in India has grown, making India 'Pharmacy of world'



Factors for growth

1.) Increase in production of generic medicines

2) Cheaper manufacturing processes

3) Easier laws for manufacturing the generics (Eg) Indian Patents Act relaxed

4.) Huge market potential

8) Imports of API's from China and exports

Significance

I. Economy

1.) Contributes to exports from India

2.) Huge foreign investments

II. Public health

1) Cheaper medicines → Access to healthcare

2) Increased innovations.

Thus pharma industry has ensured

SDG-3

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bay of Bengal sees more cyclones than Arabian sea, although 5700 km, of 7000 km coastline is vulnerable to tropical cyclones

Reasons

1.) Higher sea surface temperature of Bay of Bengal

2.) BoB, a closed body,

3.) More fresh water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are the vents or openings in the earth's surface from where the molten magma comes out in the form of lava. (eg) Mt. Kilimanjaro

Destructive nature

1.) Impacts the lives and livelihoods (eg) Hawaii volcano

2) Impact on the infrastructure → melts everything

3.) Impact on the regional environment
— Release of ash, soot → Respiratory issues
— Release of aerosols → covering the atmosphere
- Huge cloud of harmful gases in the atmosphere

4.) Triggers various other hazards such as earthquakes

However, they are critical for human life

1.) They bring out the lava that leads to formation of primary rocks used in various activities

2) The gases released cool the atmosphere

(Eg) Toba volcano erupted 70,000 yrs ago

3) They enhance our knowledge of the earth's crust and life.

Thus, volcanoes are natural hazards but they provide crucial informations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to the situation where the political loyalties of persons become centered around a region

Connotations
- Positive → love for own region
- negative → Regional interests over national interests.

Causes of Regionalism

I. Existence of relative deprivation

1.) Makes people ascribe the cause of their poor economic situation due to neglect

(eg) Vidarbha's demands

2.) Lack of effective participation of people in economic activities.

(eg) Jharkhand movement due to lack of share in resources exploitation

3.) Forms the basis for 'triggering' of the existing social cleavages

(eg) ~~North~~ North-east region

other factors also

1.) Use of ~~elite~~ situation by various elites for mobilisation of people (eg) Akali Dal

2.) Existing 'segmental loyalties' to the region

3.) Rise of 'identity politics'

4.) Geographical isolation (eg) North east

Thus, various causes lie at root of regionalism and deprivation acts as common unifying factor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Right to Education' as per Article 21A and NEP, 2020 lay down the vision for ensuring 'Education for all', i.e for all sections and regions.

However, challenges to vision

I. Rising cases of bullying

1.) Discrimination, remarks on the basis of caste (eg) IIT Bombay student

2.) Lack of effective implementation of anti-ragging laws (eg) Jadavpur university student death

II.) Other forms of school violence

1.) Atrocities by teachers (eg) Rajasthan dalit boy beaten to death

2.) sexual violence against children

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to address to these issues

1) Affects the access to education as results in drop-out of children

2) Affects the psychological mind of children
↳ lack of concentration

3) Persistent fear leading to low education attainment

4) Increased cases of suicide, deaths.

Way forward

1) Implement laws strictly

2) Greater awareness among children of various forms of bullying, violence

3) Presence of counsellor in schools, colleges

These issues need to be addressed to ensure quality education to all (SDG-4)

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom is the kingdom that was present in today's North-eastern region during the ~~15th~~ ~~to~~ ancient and medieval times

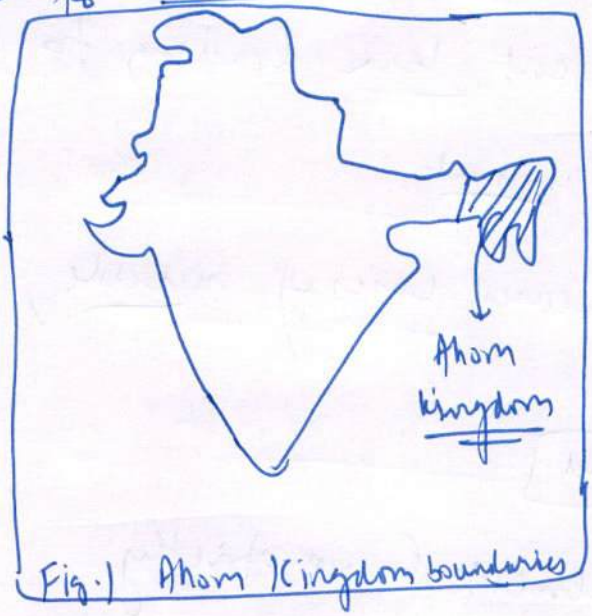


Fig.) Ahom Kingdom boundaries

Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping cultural identity of north-east

1.) Played a key role in ensuring an exchange between different cultures, ethnicities

2.) Also, at the same time ensured that the autonomy of the various groups is

Ensured. (eg) various tribal groups

3.) Led to thriving of traditional cultural practices of the north-east.

4.) Ensured no interference of outside in the culture of north-east (eg) prevented attacks, incursions.

Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping historical identity

1) Ensured a rich history of tradition, valour in the north-east

2) Presented a collective face of North-east to the outside world

3.) Ensured the continuation of different cultural legacies.

Legacy of Ahom kingdom in contemporary times

1.) Reflected in the presence of diversity across

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

the north-east

2.) The protection of natural resources across the north-east

3) Provides source of inspiration to the entire country of the values displayed by various leaders, commanders (eg) Lachit Borkhupan

4.) Gives sense of pride to the north-east residents.

~~5) Also~~

Thus, the Ahom kingdom displays a rich legacy across North-east India and the entire country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various groups participated in the freedom struggle, while some remained aloof due to varied interests. One such group was the capitalist class.

Capitalist class
- owners of textile mills, jute mills
- Modern industrialists such as iron & steel industry owners.
- Exporters or those involved in foreign trade.

The capitalist class displayed an ambivalence for its lack of coherency, sometimes supporting Indian National Congress' cause while sometimes remaining aloof.

Varying positions of Indian capitalists throughout national movement

I. During early phase or Moderate phase (1858-1905)

1.) The various capitalists such as textile mill owners did not extend support to the struggle of INC

2.) Others such as Chidambaram Pillai laid the foundation of various national industries such as Swadeshi steam Navigation Company.

II During Swadeshi Movement (1905-1908)

1.) The Indian capitalists supported the movement as they tend to gain from the ~~supp~~ boycott of foreign goods.

III. During Home Rule League, World war-I (1914-1918)

→ ① The Indian capitalists were roped in by the British to supply various materials and gained lot of wealth.
Thereby, did not support Home Rule League.

→ ② Also, the support for workers was strong within INC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IV. During Non-Cooperation movement (1919-1922)

1.) The Indian capitalists expressed solidarity with the movement initially but later withdrew the support.

V. During Civil Disobedience movement (1929 – 1932)

1.) The Indian capitalists now started getting clear in their aims and coherent in the policies / approach towards freedom struggle

2.) They supported the Civil Disobedience movement.

Afterwards, the Indian capitalists coordinated with INC / Gandhiji to discuss the future of economy of Independent India and played a key role in laying down Bombay Plan.

The Indian capitalists though ambivalent till 1940s, played a crucial role in last phase and after Independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press is an important pillar to ensure accountability and reach the masses. Press in India evolved during the colonial rule, having a profound impact on the freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

1.) First newspaper launched by James Augustus Hickey towards end of 18th century — Bengal Gazette

↓

2.) Rise of ~~middle class~~ intelligentsia among Indians and awareness of role, importance of press.

↓

3.) Use of Press by various socio-religious reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy — Mirat-ul-Akhbar

(eg) To propound against Sati

↓

4.) Rise of Early nationalists, middle class intelligentsia and using press to propound modern

political ideas. (eg) Surendranath Banerjee's contributions, newspapers such as Hitavada, Bengalee

↓

5.) Development of vernacular press to have wider reach among masses (eg) Kesari by Tilak

↓

6.) Use of press for freedom movements, increasing participation (eg) Pamphlets, Magazines

Seeing the development of Press, the British brought out various repressive policies to suppress the press. eg.

1.) Press regulations by Bentick leading to various censorship rules.

2) Vernacular Press Act, 1878 by Lytton to suppress vernacular press.

3) Suppressive policies by Curzon

4.) Indian Press regulations of 1909.

5.) Various war time regulations

Despite these, the press had profound impact on Indian freedom struggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Contributed to the socio-religious reforms, awakening of masses.

2.) Played a key role in sowing seeds of modern nationalism

3.) Contributed to spread of various modern ideas such as democracy, rights, justice

4.) These vernacular press reached books and masses of the country

5.) Played a key role in busting myths of British rule by bringing out the atrocities, social nature.

6.) Contributed to the political unification of the country..

7.) Role in bringing out the plight of masses.

8.) Use by leaders such as Gandhi for caste system reforms (eg) Harijan

Thus, the Indian press played a crucial role in freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts refer to the arid regions that experience little or no rainfall. and are characterised by scanty vegetation, dry conditions

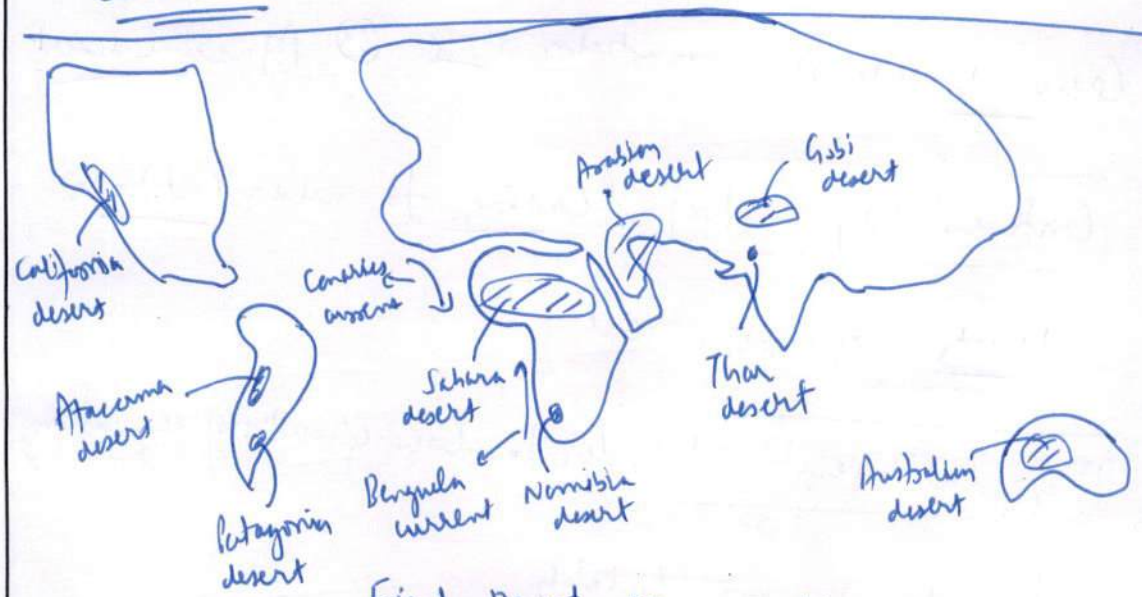


Fig.1 Deserts across world

Different types of deserts
- Mid-latitude deserts (eg) Gobi desert
- Tropical deserts (eg) Sahara
- Cold deserts (eg) Ladakh.

Factors behind formation of different types of deserts

~~1. Tropical deserts~~

1) Presence of dry trade winds leads to formation of deserts in horse latitudes (eg) Sahara desert

2) Cold ocean currents lead to formation of deserts due to dry conditions (eg) Namibia desert, California

3) Rain-shadow area deserts due to lying on the leeward side of mountain ranges (eg) Atacama desert.

4) Continentality factor leading to mid-latitude deserts (eg) Gobi desert

5) High latitude deserts due to low growth of vegetation, permafrost (eg) Ladakh.

Various landforms across deserts

1.) Sand dunes formed due to deposition of sand due to wind action.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Formation of loess plains due to erosion of sand.

3.) Formation of various holes in rocks due to wind action

4.) Various mountain type structures by action of wind.

Thus, the desert ecosystem is characterised by various unique factors and landforms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent spate of landslides, loss of lives, damage to infrastructure across Himachal Pradesh highlight the fragility of the mountain ecosystems.

Vulnerability to climate change

1.) Melting of glaciers may result in increase in flow of rivers leading to more downcutting by youthful rivers

2.) Increased instances of disasters such as cloudburst leading to heavy rainfall → landslides and floods

3.) Increased microbial activity due to melting of permafrost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Vulnerability to anthropogenic interventions

1.) Lack of effective planning of construction on slopes → increased landslides (eg) Shimla

2) Cutting of mountains to widen tree roads (eg) Uttarakhand

3.) Construction of dams leading to seismicity, land subsidence (eg) Joshimath

4.) Unsustainable mining activities in the mountains

5) Unsustainable tourism leading to increased pressure, pollution.

Initiatives for sustainable management of mountain ecosystems

1.) National mission for sustainable Himalayan ecosystem

2) steps by various states to ban plastics. (eg) Himachal Pradesh

3.) Adoption of disaster risk reduction practices

(eg) Sea-fitting of slopes

4.) effective land use, construction policies.

5.) Limiting tourists through token system

However, as seen these systems are not sufficient.

Way forward

1.) effective implementation of policies

2.) Following NDMA guidelines.

Mountain ecosystems are treasurehouse of flora, fauna and need to be protected from adverse impacts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand resources refer to the extraction of sand as well as various other minerals from sand beds. (eg) River bed sand

Sand is a minor mineral and states control the regulations of sand resource extraction.

Reasons of unsustainable sand resource management

1) Ineffective implementation of laws leading to illegal sand mining.
(eg) Noida — Action by Durga Shakti Nagpal

2) Lack of coherent policy on the sand resource extraction

3) Lack of knowledge of effectiveness of sand resource in maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity

4) Focus on revenue extraction from the sand resource

5) Increase in demand due to rising population, construction activities.

Impact of unsustainable sand resource management

1) Impact on the biodiversity and ecosystem.

2) Impact on the river flow, less room for breathing

3) Loss of underground water seepage.

4) Increased salinity of groundwater due to less filtration.

5) Frequent flooding by rivers due to low absorption

Remedial measures to address

1) Effective vigil by authorities, implementation of laws (eg) Haryana in Aravallis,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Punjab across rivers.

2.) Strict punishment for those involved in illegal sand mining

3.) Investment in production of m-sand as substitute

4.) Use of technology to check illegal mining

5.) Awareness among people about the value of sand resource.

Sand resource thus has a crucial role to play in the ecosystem and economy and needs to be effectively managed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a crucial mineral that is finding application in the manufacturing of batteries and other future technology.

Major lithium-producing countries

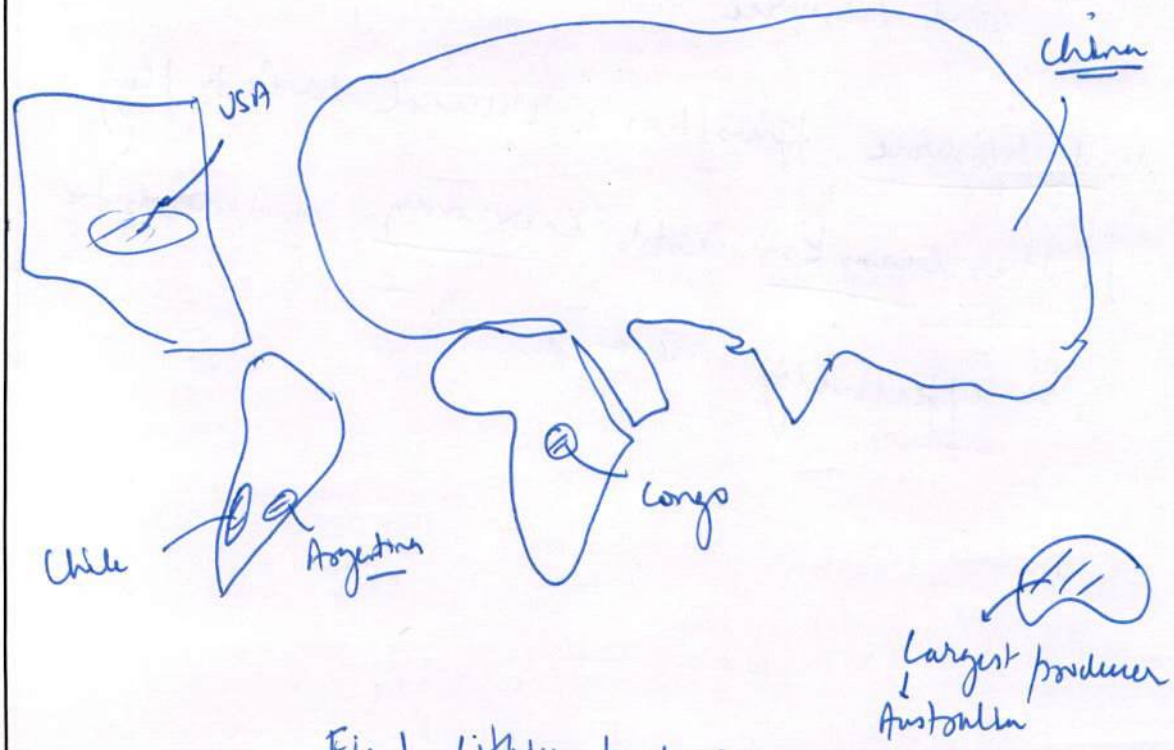


Fig.) Lithium producing countries

Geo-political aspects of lithium production

1.) Alliances between countries for access to

lithium resource (eg) ~~Critical~~ Mineral security partnership

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Foray by various countries such as China in Africa, Latin American countries through use of debt, investments

3.) Outlining of policy by various countries about critical minerals
(eg) India released list of critical minerals that included lithium

4.) Weaponisation of supply chain of lithium by stopping export to certain countries

5) Key role of lithium in providing access to shift to electric vehicles, semi-conductor manufacturing.

6.) Exploration by countries to tap lithium resource
(eg) Across Arctic.

Environmental implications of lithium production

1.) The lithium mining involves release of

various harmful emissions → Pollutes environment

2) Lithium mines present in mountain ecosystems leading to increased anthropogenic activities in mountains (eg) Argentina

3) Release of certain radioactive elements during the process

4) Establishing supply chains will lead to greater use of fossil fuels.

Lithium is a critical resource for future technology. India is also exploring lithium reserves across Jammu & Kashmir. Sustainable practices should be followed for use and production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Youth are the future of the country and today have access to the world through the advent of internet and increased globalization.

~~Due to increased globalization, social media presence, every event of world is reported across within few minutes~~

Youth identity → Characterised by energy of youth
→ Need for self-achievements
→ Expressed through various emotions.

Impact of globalization on youth identity aspects

2. Positive impact

1.) Awareness of global events more leading to increased knowledge (eg) Climate change

2.) Access to best education facilities leading to holistic development (eg) Foreign universities, MOOC courses

3.) Access to various brands fulfilling the psychological needs of looking good.

4.) Knowledge of various sports played across the world (eg) Rugby, Baseball

5.) Access to more variety of food options leading to better dietary consumption along with taste (eg) Yoghurt.

II. Negative impact

1.) Prone to manipulation by foreign elements (eg) 'Manufactured consent' as said by Noam Chomsky

2.) Leading to brain drain by youth going abroad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Adoption of western ideas, traditions ; decline of traditional values (Eg) various festivals such as Halloween celebration from Indian festivals.

4) More access to junk food — lifestyle diseases (Eg) Diabetes.

5) Increased use of social media
↳ Phubbing, Doom scrolling

Thus, globalisation has both +ve and -ve impacts in shaping youth Identity

The need is to ensure sufficient checks and opportunities for youth to contribute to nation and world development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) — 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NFHS-5, the fertility rates in India have declined to 2.0 i.e below replacement rate

Though, this spells good for demographic stabilisation, it has raised various concerns as -

1.) old age population expected to increase around 15% by ~~2035~~ 2050.

2.) Demand for more social security systems.
(eg) Demand for OPS (old pension scheme)

Concerns around ageing population

1.) Ruralisation of old age as the old age population of around 70% lives in rural areas

2) Lack of ~~geri~~ geriatric healthcare services
(eg) Access to preventive, palliative care

3) Increased demand of care economy development (eg) Nurses

4) High dependent population leading to more concerns for welfare

5) Feminisation of old age - 10 crore widowed old women expected by 2025.

Concerns around weak social security system

1) Demands for greater assured pensions than market based mechanisms

2) Increased demand of welfare measures, safety net from the government

3) Lack of financial inclusion of old age people due to financial illiteracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Fiscal burden on the state due to rising demands.

5.) Apprehensions among old people, youth about future

Government steps taken to address

1.) Vayoshree Yojana

2.) Increased investments, reforms in care economy

3.) Somanathan committee to look into social security system.

The demography is our strength as said by PM Modi and efforts should be strengthened to utilise its potential and alleviate concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN World Population Prospects, 2018 around 40% of India's urban population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.

However, this also brings concern related to urban poor.

Urban poor
- → Low income trap.
- → Engaged in menial jobs
- → Informal nature of work

Need for centre-staging of urban poor in public policy

1) They constitute an important part of unskilled labour force in the urban areas.

(eg) Domestic workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) They are often marginalised and relegated to outskirts, unhygienic conditions

↳ As per census (2011), 11% urban population lives in slums

3) Lack of denial of opportunities to them (eg) WASH, education facilities.

4.) Lack of social security measures.

5.) Engaged in works such as manual scavenging

Govt. steps

1.) Various states launched Urban MGNREGA

2) Schemes such as PM Svanidhi.

3) Mudra loans.

4.) welfare, social security to gig workers

5.) Action against manual scavenging

Thus, a concerted policy for urbanisation, with urban poor at centre will go a long way in ensuring dignity to all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1019222

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOURAV UPPAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

LUDHIANA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environment pressure groups refer to the group of individuals, organisations who come together to raise the concerns of environmental degradation and call for protection of environment.

(eg) Various informal pressure groups formed to raise immediate concerns for developmental projects such as Narmada Bachao Andolan

Environment pressure groups → Enhanced public participation

1.) They play a key role in making people aware of the various adverse environmental impacts of certain policies. (eg) Aarey Bacho committees

2) They carry out protests, marches, providing platform for people to raise concerns.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

3) They invoke cultural practices that bring various people (eg) Chipko Andolan, Appiko Andolan

4) They carry out petitions in courts, thereby mobilising public opinion, participation
(eg) PILs against mining projects by NGOs.

Environment pressure groups → Responsiveness

1) They ensure action for the protection of environment
(eg) Mattewara textile project cancelled in Punjab as large-scale deforestation had to be carried out.

2) The petitions lead to invoking of various principles such as "Polluter pays", 'Public trusteeship' etc

Issues → Misuse to stall development (ZB report)
→ Not representative of the people's demands.

Environment pressure groups play a key role in ensuring policies to realise Right to Environment (Article 21)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the supreme court has in a judgement recognised the right of 'sex workers' and acknowledged 'sex work' as a profession.

Significance

1.) Ensuring basic rights of access to public service delivery

2.) Ensuring dignity of individuals by recognition as profession (Article 21)

3.) Recognition of fundamental right to pursue professions [Article 19(1)(g)]

4.) Ensuring equality in the letter and spirit as it will prevent perpetual discrimination.

5.) Recognition of basic human rights principles (UNHOR)

However, this is only a first step in the

progressive realisation of rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

More efforts needed

1.) Ensuring effective implementation of laws that accrue to workers

2.) Role of administration in providing various IDs, access to schemes etc.

3.) Action against any form of discrimination.

4.) Access to basic facilities such as education, health (insurance) etc

5.) Extension of social security measures by the state.

The recognition of 'sex work' as profession upholds the ~~dignity~~ Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Legal Services Authorities Act establishes a 3-tier structure of National, state and District Level Authorities. to ensure the principles enshrined in Article 39A of the constitution

Role played by District Legal Services Authority (DLSAs)

I. Providing free legal aid

1.) Provision of Pro bono legal services.

2.) Providing legal advice, representation to poor and marginalised who cannot afford legal aid

3.) Coordinate with police and other authorities to provide free legal aid to prevent lapse of justice

4.) Organising awareness campaigns in prisons.

II. Disseminating legal awareness

1.) They carry out campaigns to dispel any mis-notions about criminal justice system

2.) They inform the people of their rights that are provided by constitution and various laws

(eg) Article 20

3.) They carry out Lok Adalats ~~out~~ to ensure speedy justice and knowledge of ADRs

4.) They organise camps at the grassroot level such as villages to ~~create~~ give legal knowledge

Challenges
- Lack of sufficient lawyers to represent
- Lack of sufficient funds
- Overburdened authorities

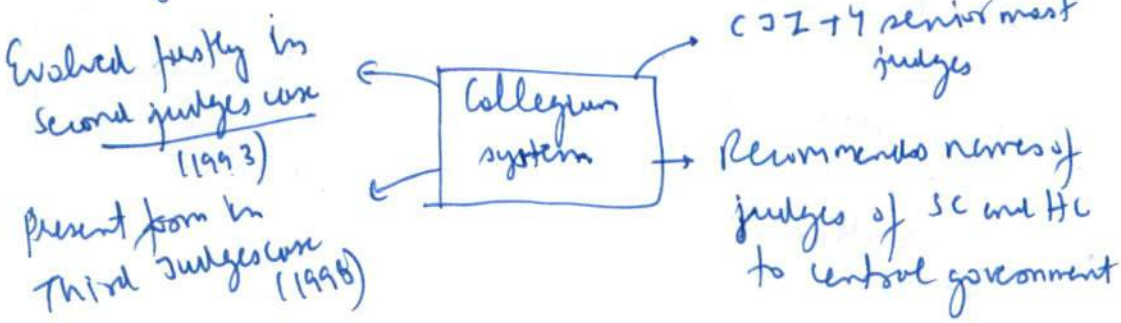
The DLSAs ~~can~~ play a crucial role in protecting rights of people and should be strengthened further.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system refers to the system evolved through a series of judgements where a body is established to appoint judges



Significance, sources of collegium system

1) Ensures judicial independence by limited role for executive interference.

2) Ensures upholding of constitutional ideals.

3) Representation of various views with the expanded collegium in 1998.

4) Role for executive as Memorandum of Procedure

signed and executive can return a name.

However, recently the former law minister has called out the collegium system as opaque.

Victim of its own success

1) Lack of accountability of the judiciary

2) 'Juristocracy' as judges appointing judges with limited outside role

3) Issues of bias, nepotism (eg) Few families occupying position as SC judges even after 76 years of independence.

4) Conflicts with the executive (eg) NJAC issue

5) Former judges of supreme court have also voiced concerns

Way forward
- Finalising 'Memorandum of Procedure' as outlined in NJAC case
- Cooperation, convergence between judiciary, executive

An efficient, transparent judiciary is sine qua non of functioning democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services refer to the permanent executive that carry out various functions such as policy-making, implementation, law & order, public health etc.

Various committees such as Hota committee, 2nd ARC have time and again called for comprehensive civil service reforms.

Various reforms carried out
- → Recruitment reforms such as age-limits, inclusion of ethics
- → Effective training processes to enhance competence, standardised public delivery

However, ~~that~~ various present day challenges such as rise of new disruptive technologies such as AI, ML; complex demands of citizenry, evolving nature of politics, crimes need comprehensive reforms.

such as—

1.) Specialisation of domains among civil servants to meet today's demands of technological awareness.

2) Periodic appraisal to ensure ethical governance

3) Recognition of ~~inno~~ innovative solutions carried out by civil servants.

4) Inculcation of emotional intelligence to meet diverse challenges.

5.) Enhancing professionalism among civil servants

Steps taken → Mission iGromaYogi

→ NITI Aayog reforms agenda in strategy for New India @ 75

Civil services reforms that are comprehensive in nature will go a long way in ensuring institutional quality for economic performance and democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds are the instruments to raise capital to carry out social expenditure to achieve a defined outcome.

Potential of social Impact Bonds

1) Ensure adequate availability of capital, finance to fund various social projects

2) To outline the carefully planned outcomes and meeting them

3) This will lay down the enhanced accountability and transparency mechanism to the stakeholders.

4) Achievement of the desired outcomes than

merely output numbers

(b) Foundational literacy and numeracy from just literacy rate

3) Development of alternate service delivery models by involvement of NGOs, volunteers etc

Challenges

1) Low development of market

2) Investors wary of investing as what if outcomes not achieved

3) Currently, not included in CSR.

Social Impact bonds, however are a remarkable way forward in achieving socio-economic outcomes. Further, models such as Social Stock Exchange should be developed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There is increasing paradox where the number of females attaining education level is increasing, but the female labour force participation is low.

Gross enrollment ratio for females
Primary – 100%
Higher education – 25-30%
(All India) – 27.3.

FLFPR
24% (PLFS 2020-21)

Reasons

1) Social causes such as patriarchal attitude that hinder working of females.

2) Pink-collarisation of jobs leading to availability of only low skilled jobs to women

3.) 'Motherhood penalty' as females withdrawing from workforce after bearing child

4.) Wage gap between male & female workers

5.) Phenomenon such as 'Time poverty' - burden of home.

6.) Unsafe workplaces for women

Addressal Issue

1.) To enhance economic growth
↳ As per McKinsey 2-3% GDP growth rate increase

2.) To meet aspirations of half of population

3.) To avoid wastage of resources.

The government is undertaking various efforts to ensure women employment and achievement of SDG-5

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration system (CRS) involves the body that gathers data on various indicators such as birth rate, death rate etc

Need for up-to-date & functional CRS

1) To ensure adequate, accurate data for policy making

2) Effective identification of beneficiaries

3) Addressing inclusion-exclusion errors

4) To address issues such as illegal migration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund is a part of Bretton woods Institutions established in 1945 after the second world war to ensure financial stability of the countries.

Key areas of reform to meet current economic realities

1.) The post-world war economy has changed and new major economies in Asia have emerged - India, China

Reform → More voting rights as per new economic realities

2.) World has expanded economically with countries expanding vast wealth, giving huge loans at bilateral level

Reforms → Easy bailouts to ensure small countries do not fall in debt trap.

3) Increase in financial shocks, demand greater vigil

Reforms → Safeguard mechanisms, check on the global economy situation

4) Increasing climate change

Reforms → Include present-day challenges such as climate finance.

5) Thus, IMF needs to carry out various structural and functional reforms to ensure its relevance in present times and emerging multilateral development banks such as AIIB, NDB.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The India - West Asia relationship has been confounded by adequate balancing of the three poles of West Asia, namely Iran, Israel and Saudi Arabia

Confines of geopolitics in relationship

1) Hesitation to ~~establish~~ establish diplomatic relations with Israel
2) Balancing sentiments of Shias and Sunnis
3) Role of OIC in relations of West Asia with India.
4) Great power politics for oil.

However, in recent years the relationship has become more realistic as per today's time and expansed to geoeconomics as -

1.) Greater cooperation with UAE, Saudi for sovereign investments in India (eg) $75 billion investments planned by UAE

2.) Greater trade cooperation (eg) India-UAE FTA

3.) Increased oil imports from west Asia along with diversification of supply chain

4) Minilateral partnership such as I2U2 for enhanced economic, technological cooperation

5) Huge Indian diaspora providing required labour and remittances to home.

Thus, the India-west Asia relationship has evolved as per changing times and needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established by the Competition Act, 2002. to further the aim of provisions enabling market economy along with effective regulations.

Role of CCI

I. Furthering healthy competitiveness

1) To keep a check on the business practices to ensure fair competition

(eg) CCI called out the sales by e-commerce platforms as violative of fair business for small entrepreneurs.

2.) To ensure fair mergers of businesses

(eg) Amazon - Future first deal.

3) To address the concerns of unfair trade practices by global tech giants

(eg) Fine on Google

II. Inspire stakeholders to innovate

1) carry out practices aimed at welfare of all stakeholders, i.e competitors, consumers

2.) New technological solutions to address the various lacunas.

III. Inspire to augment effectiveness

1) Ensuring effective regulation of malpractices along with providing for free market practices

2) Meet the present day challenges due to rising globalisation, global influences and deals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) To ensure time-bound mergers and acquisitions

↳ Ease of doing business

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1.) Not as effective as western counterparts such as USA, UK

2) Various stringent provisions impact business environment

CCI needs reforms to meet the present-day's demands and enhance its effectiveness in the present digital era.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news refers to the manipulation of media channels using money to disseminate favourable information or disfavourable towards others to set a narrative.

eg Various news articles printed of a candidate showcasing remarkable work done by him/her, while looking genuine, it is paid by candidate.

Paid news during elections
- → To ensure works are highlighted
- → To discredit, dispute other candidates.
- → To create a favourable environment for the party.

Representation of People's Act, 1951 carried out various provisions to deal with electoral offences such as bribery (sec 125), booth capturing (sec 135A) etc.

But, with the increasing reach of media through digital means, calls for adding paid news as offence have been raised.

eg Narottam Mishra, (M.P) MLA found guilty of paid news use.

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Potential for gross manipulation of the voters using specialised articles / news (eg) Cambridge Analytica scandal

2.) Prevalence of illiteracy among population, not able to recognise paid news.

3) Unabated paid news will lead to increased role of money power in the politics leading to commercialisation.

4) Violates the journalism, media ethics leading to unholy nexus between candidates, politicians and media.

5.) To enhance the adherence to ideals that promote free and fair elections.

6) To institutionalise the action mechanism for immediate control of paid news

(eg) separate cell in ECI should be made

7) To enhance awareness among people about paid news

Paid news is a menace that leads to 'manufactured' consent' and needs to be tackled effectively by stakeholders such as Election Commission of India to ensure vibrant democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Doctrine of Essentiality' refers to the practice where the higher courts look into the facts around the essential practices related to any religion, without which followers will not be able to fully practice their religion.

Origin

The 'Doctrine of Essentiality' originated in Shirur Math case (1954) and since then has been applied by courts to examine various religious practices.

Significance

1.) Ensures that practices which are violative of fundamental rights and are not essential should be declared illegal. (eg) Entry ban

to Sabarimala temple for women of menstrual age.
(Sabarimala case)

2) Ensures the core of religion's values are maintained

(eg) Reversed [Nikhil Soni] case judgement of Rajasthan High court and allowed Santhara practice among jains.

3) Ensures that non-essential practices do not affect public order, movement

(eg) Practice of Tandava dance by a sect declared non-essential.

However, the practice has been criticised for various reasons as-

1) Judiciary going into reading of theological canons amounts to [Judeo-papism]

2) No clear definition of the 'doctrine of essentiality', applied differently in different judgements.

3) Difference in the views of judges in the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Same judgement

(eg) Justice Indu Malhotra said in Sabarimala case in dissenting judgement that the practice was essential to sect

4.) Various controversial issues popping up.

(eg) Hijab case

Way forward

1.) Supreme court should clearly outline the doctrine

2.) Effective balance with fundamental rights

3) Judicial restraint.

'Doctrine of essentiality' should be deliberated properly and used sparingly by courts. ~~to protect~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Time and again calls have been made to carry out reforms to ensure 'minimum government, maximum governance'. The recent report by EAC-PM expounds this view.

Need to limit the size of government in India

Views in agreement

1.) To limit the red tapism, bureaucratic hurdles of files across ministries, departments

2) To ensure effective decision-making without any delays → Lead to Ease of doing business

3.) To reduce the revenue expenditure of the government, thereby reducing the fiscal burden

4.) To address the issues such as corruption, especially collusive corruption.

5.) To ensure more accountability, transparency in decision-making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Views in disagreement

1) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act has already rationalised the size of the ministries, ~~cabinet~~ CoM positions.

2) There is already severe understaffing in government departments leading to huge work burden

3) Minimising the government will entail closing avenue for jobs, increasing the unemployment.

4) Various new challenges erupting such as cyber security, climate change, disruptive

technologies that cale for greater role of government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1) Taking reforms to ensure minimum discretion,

2) Establishing standard procedures to enhance speed, efficiency

3) Incorporating e-governance as the prime mode of service delivery (Hyderabad declaration on e-governance)

4.) Laws such as Jan Sunwai Act, 2023

Thus, the action should be based on the rational view of balancing both ~~stay~~ parameters and ensuring efficient and effective government

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Institutions of Eminence' (IoE) refers to the higher education institutions recognised by the Government of India to provide 'best in class' higher education, research institutions, and as catalysts for system change (eg IIT Delhi, JNU)

Vision for 'IoE'

1.) To provide the 'higher education' facilities comparable to top-ranking foreign institutes.

2.) To set a benchmark for the other institutions in the country to follow and adapt

3.) To provide for the adequate research environment for increasing R&D.

4) To provide holistic education, covering various aspects of curriculum

5) To attract foreign students for studying in India

6) To foster effective industry-academia linkage; funding from corporates etc.

7) To enable I.E.s to setup their branches abroad.

Challenges leading to it becoming a game changer

1) Lack of adequate policies, guidelines after the declaration of I.E.s

2) Lack of adequate interest by industry, corporates

3) Lack of kick-off of the sufficient funding mechanisms

4) Various bureaucratic bottlenecks to enable setting up of foreign campuses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8) Lack of creation of sufficient research environment — 0.7% R&D expenditure only.

Government steps, institutions steps

1) IIT Madras, Zanzibar campus opened

2) Tie up with middle eastern countries for IIT campuses.

3) Easing regulations by UGC.

IoEs can play a key role in fulfilling the vision of NEP, 2020 to enhance GER in higher education to 50% by 2030 from current 27.3%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to the open platforms that enable non-exclusion, non-rivalry and allow for various creative ecosystems to come up on the basic platform

(eg) Co-win, UMANG, Digi-locker, UPI, DIKSHA

Significance of DPI

I. Innovative public service delivery

→ Leads to creation of products that improves access of public services through innovation

(eg) ONDC

II. Enhance convenience in public service delivery

→ Leads to ease of delivery and ease of

access to public services (eg) ~~UMANG~~ UMANG app, DIKSHA portal

III. Helps overcome inclusion barriers

→ Ensures overcoming of inclusion - exclusion errors, barriers (eg) JAM

IV. Helps overcome accessibility barriers

→ Ensures last mile delivery of services across terrains, regions, sectors.

(eg) Tele-medicine - e-Sanjeevni, UPI

V. Increase transparency and accountability

→ Helps ~~overcomes any~~ in increasing access to information to people.

(eg) ~~Dashboards~~ Dashboards highlighting real-time data

However, still certain challenges in the DPI system -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Lack of adequate digital infrastructure, interoperability

2.) Digital divide across rural - urban, rich - poor

↳ only 15% have internet access in rural areas as per NSSO.

3.) Digital literacy levels are low leading to vulnerability to frauds, scams

Steps by government

1) Availability in vernacular language

2) PMGDISHA for digital literacy

3.) Bharat Net programme.

Digital Public Infrastructure will go a long way in enhancing financial inclusion, enhanced digital economy and transparent governance processes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Right to health for all' refers to making right to access quality, affordable healthcare at all times to all, to fulfill the vision of Article 47 as well as ensuring 'Right to life'.

Recently, a private member bill sought in the Parliament to ensure 'Right to Health'

Significance of legislation

1.) It will lay down the minimum standards for healthcare services to be provided

2.) It will lay down the responsibility of various stakeholders to ensure 'Right to health'

3.) It will enable people involving the right in case of denial of healthcare services

However, ensuring ~~that~~ 'Right to health' requires more reforms than just legislation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Plugging other gaps

II) Improving social determinants of health

1.) Addressing ~~income~~ social divides such as those on the basis of caste, gender to improve access to healthcare services

2.) To ensure equality of healthcare to all

3.) To meet the needs of vulnerable sections

(eg) Reproduction issues of women

II. Addressing financial issues

1.) Increasing government expenditure on healthcare — currently 2.1% of GDP

2.) Enhancing safety nets to prevent people going to poverty due to high out-of-pocket-expenditure.

3) To address income divides by providing adequate access to poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

III. Addressing infrastructural gaps

1.) Adequate no. of primary health care centres across the country

2) To increase the no. of doctors - 1:1200 (NFHS-5)

3.) To enhance the number of hospital beds.

4.) More secondary and tertiary hospital access in government sector.

Govt steps

1.) PM-Jan Aarogya Yojana

2) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

3) Reforms in Medical Education

4.) Ayushman Bharat Infrastructure Mission

Adequate healthcare services will go a long way in achieving SDG-3 i.e good health and well-being

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'third gender' refers to the persons who do not conform to the normative two genders - male and female. (eg) Transgenders.

As per census 2011, Transgender population in India is around 4.8 lakh.

Various measures to engender 'third gender'

1) Transgender's ~~Act~~ Bill, 2019 brought by the government to - define transgender
- To form National, state level committees.
- To ensure protection from discrimination as outlined by Supreme court in NALSA case

2) Measures by state governments such as Karnataka to provide reservations to 'third gender'

However, they still have not been engendered as -

1) The social discrimination and negative social attitudes still prevails.

↳ 99% of 'third gender' surveyed said that they have faced social discriminalisation

2) Lack of adequate political voice

↳ only 30,000 out of 4.8 lakh have voter-IDs

3) Lack of access to education, healthcare facilities

Lack of education, healthcare
↓
Low human development → Less opportunities → Low income, Beggary

4) The Bill has various lacunaes as discretion to DM to decide on the gender ~~to~~ as certificate has to obtained.

5) Lack of adequate economic opportunities, leading

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to life of penury.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed apart from legislation

1.) Access to economic opportunities
(eg) Noida metro station - hire transgender staff

2.) Access to education, healthcare
(eg) Pune Municipal corporation providing healthcare services

3.) Following 'Rights based approach'

Following 'Yogyakarta Principles' will help in knowing holistic legislation and measures to engender 'third gender'.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation organisation (SCO) is a multilateral organisation comprising of south asian, central asian states, China and Russia.

Members
- India
- Pakistan
- China
- Russia
- Uzbekistan
- Tajikistan
- Kazakhstan
- Iran

Expectations of India from SCO

1.) Forum to reach central asian states and extend 'Connect Central Asia Policy'

2.) Foster greater connectivity in the region

3.) Ensure adequate economic cooperation with central asian states.

4.) Address security issues emanating from the region's 'ungoverned spaces' - RATS structure

Challenges in fulfilling the expectations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Strained ties with Pakistan

→ Leading to lack of adequate effective cooperation on security issues

→ No effective consensus based decisions.

2) Strained ties with China

→ Issues in cooperating when at bilateral level border dispute heightened

→ Chinese 'technical holds' in UNSC on terrorist sanctions listing. (eg) Abdul Makki

→ China dominating the forums.

3.) other challenges

i) Lack of effective trade policy

ii) Geopolitical factors such as coming of Taliban in Afghanistan

iii) Growing Russia - China 'No limits

partnership.

iv) Increasing proximity to USA and other western countries

v) Calls for expansion of SCO to include Iran

To address these challenges, the SCO should follow the mantra given by PM Modi - i.e SECURE to ensure its adequate relevance as a grouping and for pursuit of Indian interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA has reached another strategic milestone with the signing of the agreement for joint cooperation initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET)

Significance

1) Leads to overcoming of various hesitations of history from both sides in field of technology cooperation

2) Extensive cooperation on research and development of new technologies such as AI, ML, Blockchain.

3) Greater cooperation among both countries to ensure effective regulation of

the disruptive technologies

4.) To ensure adequate 'technology transfer and sharing' between both countries.

5.) To overcome the weaponisations of the supply chains.

6) To enhance the cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. → Enhanced interoperability

However, experts have pointed various challenges

1.) Increased dependence on USA for the technology if various technologies imported

2.) Low pace of R&D in India needs to catch up with the heavy investments by USA

3) Ensure adequate development of manufacturing facilities in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Ensure inter-operability with existing Russian infrastructure in defence

The ICET is a watershed agreement among India and USA laying the foundation for enhanced cooperation in field of technology and diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK